

THE DAILY REBEL.

GRiffin, Ga.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1864.

MORNING EDITION.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of Capt. C. H. GEORGE, will take place this evening at five o'clock. The remains will be taken from the house of his father, Rev. J. H. George, to the Methodist Church. Divine Service by Rev. Mr. Hume of the Episcopal Church. The public are invited to attend.

Prayer for the Country.

During this week, the Union Prayer Meeting for the country will be held in the Methodist Church every afternoon, at 5 o'clock. A general and punctual attendance of our citizens is cordially invited. Griffin, June 27.

Gold in the North.

Gold continues to go up and Government notes to come down. The parabolic, which Mr. Chase announced could alone check the rapid descent of greenbacks—military success—the manufacturer employed by the Government—Mr. Grant—has not been able to fabricate to order. All the expedients adopted and nostrums administered by Congress have equally failed. "The gold market" in New York, says a dispatch from that city, "is in a most excited condition. The suspension of public competition, effected by the gold bill, has thrown the trade directly into the hands of speculators, and has been significant of the spasmodic condition of the money market, in the North, than this statement."

It is obvious to every one, who will reflect a moment, that the extraordinary competition to procure gold and to get clear of the greenbacks is the cause of the unprecedented rise of the last few days, and the still more extraordinary fluctuations, exhibited during the same day in the market. The New York reporter, in the face of these facts, attributes the excitement to the suspension of public competition, by which means the cessation of Mr. Chase's bids for gold at lower rates than individuals are willing to pay. Individuals lose confidence in the public credit; in fact, they have become satisfied that the crisis in the history of Mr. Chase's issue has arrived. Grant fails to capture Richmond and has already wasted 100,000 men in the vain effort. Sherman is no longer able either to flank Johnston or to push him back upon Atlanta. Banks has lost the game in the Trans-Mississippi. Forrest has checked all advances in Mississippi. Florida is free from Federal raiders. Charleston yet proudly floats upon her barbarous assailants.

It is any wonder, with these facts apparent, that the holders of Federal currency should all become competitors to change it off for something more solid and substantial, and that they should all rush into the market, at once, to buy gold? It is then the excess of competition, the extraordinary demand consequent upon the failure of the last great campaign of the Federal authorities and produced by the conviction that the Lincoln Government will soon become bankrupt—which has brought gold up to the extraordinary figure of 248 in New York and 300 in Memphis, with a spasmodic jerk which indicates most clearly that this is but the beginning of the end.

Nothing could so well interpret the feverish and fearful condition of the public mind in the Yankee States, as this faithful barometer of public opinion, as it has been aptly named. The public press, shackled by despotism, struck dumb by intimidation or corrupted by bribes to speak falsely if its impressions were honestly and truly reflected, it was permitted to portray, with unrestrained fidelity, the present revolutionary condition in the North, could never unfold the truth with more force than, in these significant developments of the gold market.

Men are running wild with excitement—the fearful revelation has dawned upon them, that they have been terribly duped by a three year's tragically, that their currency is lighter than a soap-bubble, and that all their wealth has been swept away from them, unless they can barter off the worthless greenbacks for gold, at almost any price. Their very excitement will hasten the final catastrophe. The armies have probably caught the excitement and the trepidation. The leaders, hurried on by impending ruin, plan with uncertainty and obscurity. The Gen's are driven to rash assaults or paralyzed into hesitation or inaction. False reports are resorted to, for the purpose of staying the flood of ruin, which when detected, make matters worse and precipitate the impending and awful crisis.

Amid all this excitement and fear, the guilty authors of the war cover and tremble at the certain judgment that is near at hand. Paris never witnessed more terrible scenes than await these monsters of iniquity. They are making tremendous efforts to avert it. But it will come and that soon. The death-rattle of the disease is already distinctly audible.

All this presages a day for the Confederate States and their long suffering people of glorious and final success. Brothers, our souls are anguish—our suffering, our misery—our little more patience, fortitude, courage and sublime trust in God will complete our trials. Let us thank Him whose hand has guided us and humbly endeavor to be worthy of His blessings.

War Lecture.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Henry M. Law of Savannah, will deliver a lecture in this city to-night—subject: "Our present revolution and our obligations to its martyrs."

The most finished belle lettres scholar, accomplished orator and gifted mind in the Confederate States. He has lectured to crowded and delighted audiences in England and other cities and has universally given satisfaction. The public press are undivided in their approval and commend his efforts in the highest terms. We would be glad to see the citizens of Griffin and sojourners here exhibit their good taste and patriotism by filling the seats of the lecture room. The subject chosen is one of the most attractive themes that could employ a gifted mind, and in the hands of Mr. Law will be clothed with new beauty and interest. Though we have never had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Law, we feel authorized in assuring the readers of the Rebel that they will be well repaid by giving audience at Mr. Law's lecture.

A correspondent requests us to call the attention of our farmers to the fact that the straw of wheat and rye, usually considered worthless by them and wasted, when cut up and mixed with oats or corn makes excellent food for mules and horses. The suggestion is worthy of attention as the scarcity of forage with us makes it a matter of importance. Every bushel of corn thus saved will enable the farmer to supply that much more for the subsistence of his neighbors and the army. The straw can be easily saved by throwing it up into large piles or stacks, and it will keep without injury for years.

Gen. Grant, besieging Richmond from a point between twenty and thirty miles distant, reminds us of an old hen who killed herself trying to hatch out two nests of eggs, but set apart, at the same time. Her ambition was greater than her ability and she died in the effort.

GEN. PILLLOW'S COMMAND.—We learn from an intelligent gentleman just from Gadsden, Alabama, that the advance of Gen. Pillow's command had fallen back to that place on Saturday morning last, from Lafayette, Ga., where they had an affair with the enemy. Large reinforcements coming up, while the fight was going on, they were compelled to fall back. The failure of the expedition is attributed by Gen. Pillow's officers to a lack of artillery, not one piece of which they had. Majors Robison and Lewis were killed in the fight at Lafayette. Pillow lost about 100 men killed and wounded and brought off 100 prisoners.

We are requested to call the attention of officers and soldiers visiting this Post to the advertisement of Lieut. Newton, which will be found in another column. Officers and soldiers now in the wall city will also do to read it.

We were pleased to receive a visit yesterday from the courteous and talented editor of the Atlanta Southern Confederacy—Capt. Albert Roberts.

Senator Wigfall of Texas passed up on the cars yesterday to the front.

Hardee's Brilliant Victory—Col. Jno. C. Carter, Correspondence of the Chattanooga Rebel.]

NEAR CHATTANOOGA, GEORGIA, June 27th, 1864, 5 P. M.

Today about 11 o'clock the skirmish lines were drawn in along Cheatham's and Cleburn's front. The enemy moved three (3) lines of battle upon our works. Brig. Gen. Vaughn's Brigade, occupied the works on the right of Cheatham's Division; Maney's, Wright's and Strahl's formed on the left of Vaughn, in the order in which they are named. Vaughn's left and Maney's right describes moved his heaviest force upon that point, being protected by high ground until he came within thirty paces of our works, but the gallant heroes of the 29th, 11th, 1st and 15th Tennessee Regiments, did not allow them to remain in that position. Volley, after volley, was poured into them, but they continued to advance, and succeeded in planting their colors within twenty paces of our works. Two Yankee color bearers were shot down, and the stars and stripes were again raised; by this time one continual roar of small arms could be heard. The enemy were moved down in heaps, and a few of those nearest the works, including the color bearer of the 27th Illinois, surrendered, while those who were left fled, ignominiously fast. Such a shower of lead as was poured into them, was enough to demolish any Yankee line of battle upon earth, and I am not in the least surprised at their utter confusion and haphazard repulse.

Numbers of their dead are lying within a few feet of the works along Vaughn's and Maney's front. They lie in heaps. After the repulse, they fell back behind the brow of the hill, and have formed a lodgment within sixty-five yards of our fortifications, but our works are splendid, and we have a sufficient force to meet them, if they should attempt another such charge.

The troops engaged, acted with distinguished gallantry, and unprecedented coolness. The gallant Vaughn and Maney were along their lines cheering their men, but they state that never acted as coolly as during that charge.

It would be doing the gallant Col. Jno. C. Carter injustice not to mention his services. He commands Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright's Brigade of Tennesseeans, which was formerly commanded by the lamented Donelson. Col. Carter is a very young man, probably about twenty-seven. He was born in Burke county, Georgia, graduated with honor at the University of Virginia, before he had reached his twentieth year. He then entered the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduated in that department with distinguished honors, being selected by his fellow students in the University as professor of law, and teacher of the junior class. He performed the important duties of that position for more than a year. In the meantime he married a daughter of Judge A. B. Caruthers, of Tennessee, and after giving up the professorship in the law department, he located in Memphis, Tennessee, and commenced the practice of the law. His brilliant beginning in that profession was cut short by the thunder of artillery at Fort Sumter. He shouldered his musket and joined a company in Memphis, of which he was soon elected Captain. His company was attached to the 35th Tennessee Regiment, Col. Long was selected as its commander. At the reorganization of the Tennessee Army, Col. Carter was elected Colonel. His gallantry on the ever memorable fields of Shiloh, Perryville, Murfreesboro' and Chickamauga, is well known to Tennesseeans, and more recently, during the retreat from Dalton, his efficiency and gallantry has been noticed and highly commended by Gen. Cheatham and Hardee.

Col. C. is a man of indomitable energy and perseverance, and as brave as Caesar. He is also a hard student. I will venture to say he remembers the name of every official who took a prominent part in Napoleon's campaigns; the names of the rivers he crossed, the kind of bridges used, and the plans of his campaigns. He is a fine engineer, and in fact he is everything that is required to constitute the thorough soldier and elegant gentleman. He deserves promotion, and such merit will not be long in reaching the appointing powers at Richmond. The good of the country demands that he occupy a higher position. He men love him for his coolness, bravery, and sound judgment in an action. I regret very much that I have not yet learned the names of all those gallant officers who took an active part in the repulse of the vandals to-day.

I heard Gen. Cleburn remark a few minutes ago, that the enemy's dead were piled up in heaps, and were equally as numerous along a portion of his line as they were in Grantburg's front at New Hope Church.

Our loss during the whole engagement of Cheatham's and Cleburn's Divisions to-day, will not exceed fifty killed and wounded. We probably did not lose more than twenty-five captured, and those who were captured were on picket duty, and were charged upon by the enemy's line of battle too suddenly to make their escape. They "paid dearly for their whistle" to-day.

ALEXIS.

From the Army of Tennessee. Correspondence of the Rebel.]

ON THE WING, June 29th, 1864.]

DEAR REBEL:

Madam Tamer is on a grand tour to-day. Gen. Reed is reported by a most "reliable gentleman" to be in Alexandria, Va. Sherman is rapidly changing his base towards the banks of the Tennessee river, and Yankee affairs going to the "devil generally." By a private letter received, dated the 28th inst., from that gallant Cavalry Chief Gen. G. G. Delrell, I send you the following extract (viz): "The enemy shelled our camp furiously yesterday, killing one of the 9th Tenn. Cavalry, Don Aldrich, and one of the 4th Reg't Tenn. Cavalry, driving Gen. Wheeler's Ambulance off, wounding nine artillery men—(1 Souley, of Freeman's battery.) They advanced and drove in the Infantry skirmishers, but did not drive in ours. They lost 12 dead on the field, and when the Infantry established their lines they reported finding thirteen fresh graves in addition. Our battery had an excellent fire upon them. Cheatham and Cleburn repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. Their loss trifling. Quarters captured 20 prisoners." The famous shelling of which Col. Delrell speaks took place on our right during the enemy's assault upon Cheatham and Cleburn, and during which the 11th

Tenn. Regiment of Cavalry lost a brave soldier, a private, James Tanner, attached to the 11th, Gen. Kelley's escort.

(From the Nashville Times.)

The Copperhead Platform.

The following extract from resolutions passed by the Northern Copperheads, expresses the real feelings of all the pseudo-conservative Unionists.

Hampover June 1st, 1864.

The Democracy of the Third Congressional District of Ohio composed of the prominent Unionists, Warren, Butler, and Montgomery in the day, in the city, at 11 o'clock pursuant to adjournment, to appoint two delegates, and two alternate delegates to the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 10th, 1864.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed.

Resolved, That the present war is not a civil war, but a constitutional contest, to which each State should be a separate and sovereign community, which having no right of secession, the Union of the States is the only basis of the nation's unity, and that the attempt by the Federal Government to perpetuate by force of arms is utterly wrong and destructive of the principle upon which it was founded.

This is the doctrine and language of the leaders of the Southern rebellion.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

(Extracts from the New York Times.)

MAINE, June 30th.—There has been heavy firing this morning which was provoked by an attempt of the enemy to establish and fortify his line of pickets on the south-east face of the ridge, occupied by part of Cheatham's command. Moving on, they encountered our pickets, who fell back and reported the enemy advancing. Our batteries opened on them, the artillery doing excellent shooting, every shell exploding in the right place. The enemy was retreating to every conceivable device day and night to prevent our men from sleeping.

All quiet to-day, except occasional shelling by the National Democratic Convention to be held at Chicago, July 10th, 1864.

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